

SERDYUKOVA, A.S.

KAPITANOV, Yu.T.; SERDYUKOVA, A.S.

Experimental use of α -particle count methods for determining
the absolute geological age of rocks [with summary in English].
Geokhimiia no.7:615-620 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Nuclear geophysics) (Geological time)

SERDYUKOVA, A.S.; KAPITANOV, Yu.T.

Effect of chemical composition of substances on the intensity of
 β -radiation. Izv. vys. uchev. zav.; geol. i razv. no.3:111-122
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Beta rays)

AUTHORS: Serdyukova, A. S., Kapitanov, Yu. T. 75-1-14/26

TITLE: The Application of Radiometric Methods for the Simultaneous Separate Determination of the Content of Uranium, Thorium, Radium and Potassium in Acid Igneous Rocks (Primeneniye radiometricheskikh metodov dlya odnovremennogo razdel'nogo opredeleniya sodержaniya urana, toriya, radiya i kaliya v kislykh izverzhennykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 1, pp. 88-94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the separate determination of the content of uranium, thorium, radium and potassium in acid igneous rocks the authors used a combination of α -, β -, γ - and γ -discrimination measurement. As a result they obtained the following set of equations:

$$A_{\alpha} = \alpha_1 U + \alpha_2 Ra + \alpha_3 Th$$

$$A_{\beta} = \beta_1 U + \beta_2 Ra + \beta_3 Th + \beta_4 K$$

$$A_{\gamma} = \gamma_1 U + \gamma_2 Ra + \gamma_3 Th + \gamma_4 K$$

$$A_{\gamma_2} = Ra + \gamma_1' Th + \gamma_2' K$$

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Separate Determination of the Content of Uranium, Thorium, Radium
and Potassium in Acid Igneous Rocks 75-1-14/26

In these equations A_α , A_β , A_{γ_1} and A_{γ_2} denote the activities of the samples to be investigated, expressed in equivalent percents of uranium in equilibrium. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4, \gamma_1'$ and γ_2' denote the equivalents of uranium in equilibrium for uranium, the radium group, thorium and potassium according to the α -, β -, γ - and γ -discrimination measurements. This set of equations can be solved by means of determinants which then yield the formulae for the determination of every individual element. The coefficients of the above-mentioned set of equations can be determined in a theoretical way or, still better, experimentally. In order to obtain exact values in the experimental determination, the standard mixtures must satisfy the following requirements:

- 1) Equilibrium with the decay products and absence of other radioactive elements in the radioactive initial material.
- 2) A low radiation coefficient (not above 10%) of the uranium and thorium compounds in equilibrium.
- 3) A uniform composition of the substances used for measuring α -radiation and a uni-

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form composition (or one that is in keeping with density and the effective ordinal number) in the measurement of the β - and γ -radiation. The composition of the substances may be chosen ad lib. in the determination of the coefficients, but it must be uniform for all mixtures. 4) A uniform distribution of the radioactive elements in the prepared standard mixtures. - The values of the coefficients are practically independent of the content of radioactive substances in the standard mixtures. For increasing statistical accuracy, however, it is expedient to use mixtures with high contents of radioactive elements (up to 0,1% of the radioactive initial element). The coefficients determined in this way permitted the elaboration of a method for the separate determination of uranium, thorium, radium and potassium in acid igneous rocks. The investigation of artificial mixtures with a weight of 140 g and a content of $6.10^{-4}\%$ U, $10.10^{-4}\%$ Th, $2.10^{-10}\%$ Ra and 9% K showed satisfactory results. These concentrations are lower by almost one order of magnitude than the corresponding concentrations in the granites for the analysis of which

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The Application of Radiometric Methods for the Simultaneous Separate Determination of the Content of Uranium, Thorium, Radium and Potassium in Acid Igneous Rocks 75-1-14/26

the determination was worked out. For the successful employment of the method of the separate determination of the content of uranium, thorium, radium and potassium in rocks the proper choice of the standard mixtures and the taking into account of all factors that exercise an influence on the results of measurement are extremely important. The separate determination of low contents of uranium, thorium, radium and potassium can be performed by means of any apparatus satisfying the following requirements: a) high sensitivity, b) sufficient stability in use in order to warrant constancy of the coefficients during the long duration of the measurement. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imen. V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957
Card 4/5

The Application of Radiometric Methods for the Simultaneous
Separate Determination of the Content of Uranium, Thorium,
Radium and Potassium in Acid Igneous Rocks

75-1-14/26

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- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Uranium - Determination | 2. Thorium - Determination |
| 3. Radium - Determination | 4. Potassium - Determination |

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3(5)

SOV/26-59-3-6/47

AUTHOR: Baranov, V.I., Professor, and Serdyukova, A.S.,
(Moscow)

TITLE: Radiogenic Heat

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 3, pp 29 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors explain the circumstances which lead to formulating the problem of radiogenic heat on the basis of which the theories of radiogenic melting and motion of the earth crust arose, in particular the new radiomigration theory of V.V. Belousov. The problem of radiogenic heat is at present far from a complete solution, but some experimental material has already been accumulated, and theoretic computations have been made, the results of which are expounded in this article. Processes are taking place in the earth which are accompanied by an irreversible loss of energy, the amount of which can be approximately determined. The authors explain and give particulars on the loss of heat

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Radiogenic Heat

is at present available on the content of radioactive elements in various rocks. The energy of radiation of the natural radioactive elements and the amount of heat emanated by them are exactly known. The corresponding values are given in tables 3 and 4. The authors comment on them, quoting several formulas. They state that the question of distribution of radiogenic heat in the entire mass of the earth is less clear. But it is essential to know this distribution so as to ascertain the amount of generated heat and to calculate the temperatures and their changes in the long run for various layers of the earth. The chemical composition of deep layers of the earth is often judged in analogy with the composition of stone and iron meteorites. The calculation of the amount of heat emanating from the depths is therefore approximate. One may think that with increasing depth the contents of radioelements decreases. Calculations

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Radiogenic Heat

made calculations on the amount of heat liberated by the decay of radioactive elements. From these calculations follows that, as a result of radioactive decay, a considerable quantity of heat was liberated and used for the warming of rocks. But this could not result in a complete melting of the earth, as at that time the temperature was below the melting point or exceeded it only at some depths. The authors set forth further considerations on temperatures prevailing in the earth in previous epochs which influenced the formation of earth, quoting Berch, H.C. Urey and L.K. Greyton. They deal with the possibility of accumulation of considerable energy in confined sections and the formation of hearths of liquid magma. Calculations have shown that under normal heat conductivity of rocks, it can hardly be expected that heat will accumulate to form a melted cover at a comparatively small depth. Speaking of the present state of the

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Radiogenic Heat

problem of radioactive heat, the authors formulate it as follows: the loss of heat by the earth by heat conductivity can undoubtedly be abundantly covered by radiogenic heat. It is possible that radiogenic heat could have caused a melting of the earth which was cold at the beginning in its early stage of existence $(4 \div 6) \cdot 10^9$ years ago. A decisive role of radiogenic heat in regional initial heating has not been proved. The problem of radiogenic heat requires further thorough researches. It should be the task to draw up a radiogeological chart of the earth, and of individual sections, but in the first place of districts of thermal anomalies; to conduct theoretical and experimental studies on the heat conductivity of rocks both in laboratories and at places of occurrences; to carry out theoretical calculations on the thermal conditions of earth in its first stage of development; to define more

Card 6/7

GORBUSHINA, L.V.; VERCHEBA, A.O.; SERDYUKOVA, A.S.; KAPITANOV, Yu.T.

State and behavior of radioactive emanations and products of
their decay in the air. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;geol.i razv. 3
no.2:140-144 F '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.
(Radioactive substances--Decay)

KAPITANOV, Yu.T.; SERDYUKOVA, A.S.; GORBUSHINA, L.V.; KORENKO, A.P.

Determination of the actual speed of the a-count in the precipitation of aerosols in FPP-15-1,7 and FPP-25-3,3 filters. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 3 no.4:118-125 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Aerosols)

S/081/62/000/011/027/057
EO71/E192

AUTHORS: Kapitanov, Yu.T., Serdyukova, A.S., and Korenkov, A.P.

TITLE: A rapid method of determining the concentration of radium A and the ratios between the decomposition products of radon in air.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 370, abstract 11 I 338, (Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Geol. i razvedka, no.11, 1961, 106-114).

TEXT: Making two counts⁷ and using a calibrated transparent sheet (the method of its construction is given) or the table (given) and a slide rule, the method permits the determination of the concentration of RaA and the ratio of RaA : RaB ; RaC in air, in 13 minutes with an accuracy sufficient for practical purposes ($\pm 10\%$ at a level of 1 - 10⁻¹⁰ curie/litre). The sheet, as well as the table, were calculated for 2 minutes sampling and for the time intervals of measuring α -activity of the filter of 2.5 - 3.5 minutes - A(3), and 9.5 - 10.5 minutes - A(10). 

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

UDAL'TSOVA, N.I.; SAVVIN, S.B.; NEMODRUK, A.A.; NOVIKOV, Yu.P.;
DOHROLYUBSKAYA, T.S.; SINYAKOVA, S.I.; BILIMOVICH, G.N.;
SELDYUKOVA, A.S.; BELYAYEV, Yu.I.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.V.;
NEMODRUK, A.A.; CHMUTOVA, M.K.; GUSEV, N.I.; PALEY, P.N.;
VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, glav. red.; ALIMARIN, I.P.,
red.; BABKO, A.K., red.; BUSEV, A.I., red.; VAYNSHTEYN, E.Ye.,
red.; YERMAKOV, A.N., red.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., red.; RYABCHIKOV,
D.I., red. toma; TANANAYEV, I.V., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Yu.A., red.;
SENYAVIN, M.M., red. toma; VOLYNETS, M.P., red.; NOVICHKOVA, N.D.,
tekhn. red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Analytical chemistry of uranium] Analiticheskaya khimiya urana.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 430 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy
khimii.

(Uranium--Analysis)

KAPITANOV, Yu.I.; SERDYUKOVA, A.S.

Calculation of the volume of air, necessary for the ventilation of
uranium mines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv 5 no.6:112-120 Je
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Mine ventilation) (Uranium)

BARANOV, V.I.; SERDYUKOVA, A.S.; CORBUŠHINA, L.V.; NAZAROV, I.M.;
YEFIMKINA, Z.N.; PANASENKOVA, Ye.I., red.

[Laboratory work and problems in radiometry] Laboratornye
raboty i zadachi po radiometrii. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964.
307 p. (MIRA 17:5)

KAZAKOV, D.; SERDYUKOV, V., prepodavatel'; SERDYUKOVA, G., prepodavatel'

Group method of instruction. Prof.-tekhn. obr. 22 no.10;
38-39 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy rabote
Novo-troitskogo sel'skogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo
uchilishcha No.2, Stavropol'skiy kray (for Kazakov).

FANDEYEV, L.I., dotsent; SERDYUKOVA, G.I.

Acrdermatitis enteropathica. Vest.derm.i ven. [35] no.2:15-
21 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh bolezney (zav. -- dotsent L.I. Fandeyev)
Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. N.F. Rupasov).
(SKIN--DISEASES) (MONILLIASIS)

FANDEYEV, L.I., dotsent; LEBEDEVA, G.V.; SERDYUKOVA, G.I.

Treatment of eczema with aminazine. Vest. derm. i ven.
no.3:46-49 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent L.I. Fandeyev)
Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Udmurtskiy republikanskiy
kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach V.P. Konenkova).

SERDYUKOVA, G. V.

DECEASED

1963/1

c. 1962

BIOLOGY
(Zoology)

See ILC

SERDYUKOVA, Galina Vasil'yevna; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, red.;
ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Guide to the genera of Ixodidae of the U.S.S.R.] Oprede-
tel' rodov iksodovykh kleshchei fauny SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo
AN SSSR, 1963. 18 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Ticks)

SERDYUKOVA, I. A.

48-7-17/21

AUTHORS: Serdyukova, I.A., Khabakhpashev, A.G., Tsenter, E.M.

TITLE: The Investigation of the (α, n) - Reaction on Oxygen
(Issledovaniye (α, n) - reaktsii na kislороde)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 7,
pp. 1017 - 1019 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Natural oxygen consists of 3 isotopes: O^{16} , O^{17} and O^{18} . The reaction (α, n) on these isotopes has the following energy effect: on O^{16} - 12 MeV; on O^{17} + 0,52 MeV; on O^{18} - 0,7 MeV. In this manner the (α, n) -reaction for all known α -emitters can only take place on the isotopes O^{17} and O^{18} . The emission of the neutrons upon irradiation with α -particles of natural oxygen shows that at least one of these isotopes possesses a larger cross section with regard to the (α, n) - reaction. The authors want to determine which isotope is responsible for the larger emission of the neutrons as well as to determine its cross section and to investigate the γ -radiation which accompanies this reaction. Four standard types of sources representing a solution of polonium in nitric acid with various content of heavy oxygen isotopes (table) were prepared for determin-

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PETROVSKIY, V., inzh.; SERDYUKOVA, L., inzh.; PAK, A., inzh.

Change of the quality of fat during the production and storage
of feed meal. Mias. ind. SSSR. 30 no.4:10-12 '59.

(MIRA 12'12)

(Feeds--Storage) (Oils and fats)

L-35481-65 EWT(m)/EWA(b) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005607

S/0190/65/007/002/0362/0365

AUTHORS: Pernogorov, V. I.; Frank-Kamenetskiy, M. D.; Serdyukova, L. A.; Lazurkin, Yu. S. 16 B

TITLE: Determining heats of helix-coil transition from the melting curves of desoxyribonucleic acid having additional interchain linkages

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyy soedineniya, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 362-365

TOPIC TAGS: desoxyribonucleic acid, binding energy, dye, nucleotide

ABSTRACT: There are as yet no reliable data on the binding energy of the complementary chains in the double helix of DNA. This is due chiefly to the experimental difficulty of direct microcalorimetric determination. The authors worked out a method of determining the binding energy by introducing into DNA a small number of local intermolecular or covalent supplementary bonds (or clips) between the complementary chains. When a dye (actinomycin or acridine orange) acts on DNA, the melting curve of DNA changes characteristically. The melting point and the melting-temperature range increase. If all dye molecules introduced into the solution are bound to DNA so that each clip is formed by one dye molecule, the clip concentration is determined by the formula $c = 2D/P$, where D is the molar concen-
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L 35481-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005607

tration of the dye and P is the molar concentration of DNA nucleotides. By measuring the dependence of the melting point and melting range on this concentration, it is possible to determine from simple formulas the binding energy and the additional energy. This requires, however, that, as the DNA melts, the dye must not go into solution but stay bound to the DNA molecules. This condition is essential only till melting reaches 60-70%, and it was found that actinomycin, proflavine, and acridine orange meet it at low ionic strength of the solution. Results show that the heat of the helix-coil transition in DNA depends markedly on the ionic strength of the solution. At a melting point of 55C, this heat of transition is 2.7 ± 0.7 kcal/mole. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, LS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GROSSGEYM, V.A.; BOGDANOVICH, A.K.; SERDYUKOVA, L.I.

Cross section of the Maikop in the Laba Valley. Trudy KP VNI
no.3:57-66 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Laba Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SERDYUKOVA, L.I.

Paresthesia of the oral cavity and its treatment. Sbor.nauch.-
prak.rab.Poliklin.im.F.E.Dzerzh. no.2:185-190 '61.

(MIRA 16:4)

(STOMATOLOGY)

SERDYUKOVA, M.; CHEPELYUK, B.

Projection camera for a trichinelloscope. Mias. ind. SSSR
32 no.3:47 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vinnitskaya myasokontrol'naya stantsiya No.1.
(Trichinella spiralis)
(Meat industry--Equipment and supplies)

Ca

11H

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The effect of ketogenic pituitary substance. S. M. Beltes and O. A. Setdyukova. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 26, 544-60 (in German, 51) (1939). *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 3441; *cf. C. A.* 34, 6089.—The ketogenic pituitary substance used in the expts. was a neutralized alkali ext. of acetone-treated powder of anterior lobe. In the case of repeated subcutaneous injection of this prep. into dogs or rabbits ketonemia was produced only if the ketonemia produced by the last injection had subsided. This refractoriness toward the prep. therefore was not due to the presence of the so-called antihormone of Collip, but rather depended upon an inhibitory action on the specific effect of the ketogenic pituitary prep. by the ketone bodies themselves. M. G. Moore

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000 3100 3200 3300 3400 3500 3600 3700 3800 3900 4000 4100 4200 4300 4400 4500 4600 4700 4800 4900 5000 5100 5200 5300 5400 5500 5600 5700 5800 5900 6000 6100 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700 6800 6900 7000 7100 7200 7300 7400 7500 7600 7700 7800 7900 8000 8100 8200 8300 8400 8500 8600 8700 8800 8900 9000 9100 9200 9300 9400 9500 9600 9700 9800 9900

LIST AND INDEX ORDERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										MATERIALS INDEX																										GENERAL ANALYSIS INDEX																									
11H Action of pituitary ketogenic substance in experimental pathology of the liver and anemia. Q. A. Sedlyukova (Ukrainian Inst. Postgrad. Med., Kharkov). <i>Izv.</i> <i>Eksp. Biol. Med.</i> 13, No. 1-2, 22-5 (1942). Rabbits were injected with an alk. (0.01 N NaOH) ext. (I) of acetone-dried powder of pituitary anterior lobe (dose equiv. of 1 g. of raw pituitary per kg. of body wt.). They were observed for ketonemia within 3 hrs. after injection. One group, injected with I, was then injected daily with CCl₄ (0.25 cc./kg.) for 3-4 days and again given I, and autopsied 3 hrs. later. All animals showed a fatty infiltration of the liver. Another group, pretreated with I, received daily 0.5-1.0 cc./kg. of a 1% soln. of phenylhydrazine-HCl (II), until the amt. of hemoglobin became lower than 20%. Then they again received I and ketone bodies were detd. within 3 hrs. Results: Injection of I alone increased the ketone-body level to an av. of 6.4 mg. %. Treatment with CCl₄ increased it to 10.9 mg. %. After treatment with II reduced this by 12%. The anemia, induced by II and followed by I, similarly proved the ineffectiveness of the pituitary ketogenic substance in inducing hyperketonemia under these conditions. This may be due to the initially high ketone body level induced by CCl₄ and II. T. Laanes																																																																																																							
ASAC-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																							

SERDYUKOVA, O. A.

"The Use of Vicasol Vitamin K₃ in the Treatment of Gingivo-Stomatitis," Stomatologiya,
No. 1. 1948. Mbr. 1, Kharkov Stomatological Inst., -cl948-.

VODAKOVA, E.I. (Khar'kov, Sumskaya ul. d.47, kv.20); SEHDYUKOVA, O.A.,
(Khar'kov, ul. Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii, d.24, kv. 25)

Growth and development of tumors implanted in rats of various ages
following induction of experimental neuroses. Vop.onk. 1 no.3:
121-125 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela vozrastnoy endokrinologii (zaveduyushchiy - Z.M.Diner-
shteyn) Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii
(direktor - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.V.Maksimov)
 - (NEOPLASMS, experimental,
eff. of neuroses on develop. in rats of various ages)
 - (NEUROSES, experimental,
eff. of cancer growth in rats of various ages)
 - (AGING, physiology,
age factor in cancer responses to exper. neuroses in rats)

SERDYUKOVA, O.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; IUSFINA, E.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Reaction of the adrenal cortex to an inflammatory process in the organism. Probl. endokr. i gorm. 1 no.5:97-104 S-O '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdela gistofiziologii (zav.--prof. B.V.Aleshin) i otdela vozrastnoy endokrinologii (zav. Z.M.Dinershteyn) Ukrain-skogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.--kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.V.Maksimov)

(ADRENAL CORTEX, in various diseases,
exper.inflamm.)

(INFLAMMATION. experimental
adrenal cortex in)

SERDYUKOVA, O.A.

DINERSHTEYN, Z.M. (Khar'kov); KAPLAN, P.M. (Khar'kov); SERDYUKOVA, O.A.
(Khar'kov)

Effect of surgery of the oral cavity on gastric evacuatory function.
Probl. stom. 3:277-282 '56 (MLRA 10:5)
(STOMACH) (MOUTH--SURGERY)

SERDYUKOVA, O.A.

LEKHTSIYER, L.I. (Khar'kov); VORONYANSKIY, G.S. (Khar'kov); KAPLAN, P.M.
(Khar'kov) SUKHOVIY, F.I. (Khar'kov); DINERSHTEYN, Z.M. (Khar'kov);
SERDYUKOVA, O.A. (Khar'kov)

Clinical, anatomical and physiological peculiarities of epulis.
Probl. stom. 3:303-316 '56 (MLRA 10:5)
(GUMS--TUMORS)

BEGEL'MAN, I.A., prof. (Khar'kov); DINERSETEYN, Z.M., dots.[deceased]
(Khar'kov); SERDYUKOVA, O.A., dots. (Khar'kov)

Vitamin C balance in patients with paradentosis. Probl.stom.
4:81-88 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(GUMS--DISEASES) (ASCORBIC ACID)

DINERSHTEYN, Z.M. [deceased]; SERDYUKOVA, O.A.; SHEYNERMAN, M.D.

Effect of the functional state of the central nervous system on vascular reactions in animals of different ages with experimental hypertension. Sbor. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 15:200-209 '59.
(MIRA 14:11)

(HYPERTENSION)

(AGE)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

SERDYUKOVA, O.A.

Reaction of the adrenal cortex and lymphoid organs to strong
stimulation of the central nervous system. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-
issl.inst.eksper.endok. 18:228-230 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (LYMPHOID TISSUE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

SERDYUKOVA, O.A.

Effect of strong stimulation of the central nervous system on
the functioning of the sexual apparatus. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.
inst.eksper.endok. 18:310-314 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (ESTRUS)

BROMBERG, E.D.; SERDYUKOVA, O.A.

Pathogenesis of the process of neurodystrophy; experimental model
of paradentosis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.3:117-121 Mr '63.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. E.D. Bromberg) i kafedry
patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent O.A. Serdyukova) Khar'-
kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta. Submitted
May 3, 1962.

KARABEL'NIK, B.K.; DARON, D.Ya.; SERDYUKOVA, O.G.; MEIEROVICH, Ye.Ye.;
MUSATOVA, N.I.

Results of psycho-prophylactic method in painless labor. Akush.gin.
no.2:29-31 Mar-Apr 51. (CLML 20:8)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences B.K. Korabel'nik; Candidate Medical
Sciences D.Ya. Daron. 2. Of the Amalgamated Maternity Home no.32
(Head Physician--B.K. Korabel'nik), Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon, Moscow.

SERDYUKOVA, O.K.

1563. Amperometric determination of phosphoric acid in the 8-hydroxyquinoline compound of molybdo-phosphoric acid. O. K. Serdyukova. Nauch. Zap. L'vovsk. Politekh. Inst., 1985, 120, 95-99. Ref. Zhur., Khim., 1986, Abstr. No. 58,480. The method is based on the ability of Mo to be reduced at a dropping mercury cathode in HCl soln. at -0.8 V vs. the S.C.E. For the determination of P, use 18 ml of 8-hydroxyquinoline soln. (24/24), 7.2 ml of HCl (8 M) and 20 ml of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$ (standardised by the gravimetric hydroxyquinoline method). Dilute 1 ml of the soln. (≈ 0.00833 g of Mo) to 10 ml, heat to a temp. of 55° to 65° and titrate from a microburette with the soln. containing phosphoric acid. The same soln. is standardised with a known weight of phosphate. The error of determination is $\pm 4\%$. G. Rzewuski

464j-1

pm for any

RYBKO, Ye.N.; SERDYUKOVA, O.K.

Cleaning compounds of alkylaryl sulfonate-type from liquid
paraffins of the fraction of 180 to 325° of Dolina oil. Dokl.
IPI 5 no. 1/2:84-87 '63. (MIRA 17/61)

ZAN'KO, A.I.; SERDYUKOVA, O.K.

New method of dehydration of silicic acid in the analysis of
silicates. Dokl. LPI 5 no. 1/2:165-168 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

YORZHENKO, T.I.; ZAN'KO, A.A.; SERDYUKOVA, O.K.; MANCHUR, L.P.

Polarographic and spectrophotometric study of some organic
peroxide compounds. Dokl. LPI 5 no. 1/2:41-47 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

SERDYUKOVA, O Ye.

6784. Reaction of the adrenal cortex to inflammatory processes in the organism. O. E. Serdyukova and E. Z. Iosina. *Probl. Endocr. Gormonov*, 1955, 1, 67-104; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 83416. — Aseptic inflammation was produced in male rats by subcut. implantation of celloidin tampons of the size of a pea. Under the action of the inflammation the wt. of the adrenals had increased by the 3rd day to 19.4 mg. (control: 13 mg.). In the cells of the cortical layer there was first a rise, and later a fall, in the content of carbonyl substances. The content of ascorbic acid fell to 350 mg. % on the 3rd day and to 253 mg. % on the 5th day (normal 407 mg. %). The wt. of the thymus fell by the 2nd day of the experiment to an average of 171 mg. (control: 250 mg.) and of the spleen to 509 mg. (control: 625 mg.). A limited inflammatory reaction produced by the introduction of a foreign body, produces a distinct activation of the adrenal cortex. (Russian) T. R. PARSONS

L 12740-63

BDS/EWT(d)/FCC(w) AFFTC IJP(C)

S/208/63/003/002/009/014

51

AUTHOR: Serdyukova, S. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the C stability of explicit schemes of differences with constant real coefficients stable within l_2 16

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 365-370

TEXT: The paper exhaustively presents the explicit schemes of differences with constant real coefficients

$$u_j^{n+1} = \sum_{|j| \leq k} a_j u_j^n$$

$$u_j^0 = r_j$$

such schemes appear during the evaluation of the Cauchy problem of equations of the form $u_t = \pm u_x^{(\alpha)}$ using the method of finite differences.

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1962

Card 1/1

L 07253-67 EWT(d) IJP(c)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/003/0477/0486

ACC NR: AP6018629

AUTHOR: Serdyukova, S. L. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: The stability in C of linear difference schemes with constant real coefficients

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 477-486

TOPIC TAGS: difference equation, Cauchy problem, difference scheme stability

ABSTRACT: The Cauchy problem for two-layer linear difference schemes with constant real coefficients

$$\sum_{|l| \leq h} a_l u_{j+l}^{n+1} = \sum_{|l| \leq h} a_l^0 u_{j+l}^n, \quad u_j^0 = r_j. \quad (1)$$

has been investigated. It is assumed that $\sum_j |r_j| < 0$ and by carrying out a Fourier transformation Eq. (1) becomes

$$v = \left(\frac{\sum_{|l| \leq h} a_l^0 e^{il\varphi}}{\sum_{|l| \leq h} a_l^1 e^{il\varphi}} \right)^n v^0 = f^n(e^{i\varphi}) v^0. \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 518:517.944/.947

L 07253-67

ACC NR: AP6018629

where $v^0 = \sum_j r_j e^{-ij\phi}$. The author studies schemes

$$|f(e^{i\phi})| \leq 1 \text{ for } 0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi. \quad (3)$$

which are stable in l_2 and investigates the stability in C. (Note that there is no stability in C if Eq. (3) is not satisfied). The paper presents many theoretical results concerning the necessary and sufficient conditions for Eq. (1) to be stable in C. The author thanks his scientific supervisor N. S. Bakhalov for the formulation of the problem and constant help. Orig. art. has: 56 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 *do*

SERDYUKOVA, T.S. (Leningrad, 21, Institutskaya ul., d. 6)

Exercise therapy in osteoarticular tuberculosis. Vest. khir. 74
no.6:65-66 S '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza i kostno-sustavnykh zabolevaniy
(dir. prof. P.G.Kornev)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, therapy,
exercise ther.)

(EXERCISE THERAPY, in various diseases,
tuberc., osteoarticular)

PROBER, Petr Vol'fovich; SERDYUKOVA, Ye.Ye., red.; SARMATSKAYA,
G.I., red. izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Printing presses for wallpaper] Oboino-pechatnye mashiny.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Wallpaper) (Printing press)

SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.

BOL'SHAKOVA, M.D.; GROMBAKH, S.M.; SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.

International congress in Berlin on the hygiene of children and
adolescents. Gig. i san. 23 no.4:61-65 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(BERLIN--PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)

GROMBAKH, S.M., prof.; SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.

Congress of Hygienists in Czechoslovakia. Gig. i san. 24
no.6:59-63 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(HYGIENE

Congress of Hygienists in Czech., report (Rus))

CHAYKIN, M. A.

"Basic problems of sanitary supervision of institutions for children and adolescents."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1952.

NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.; SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.

International Congress on School Hygiene. Gig. i san. 25 no.4:97-
102 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(HYGIENE--CONGRESSES)

SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.

Standards in the construction of general-education technical trade schools and boarding schools for I, II, III, and IV climatic zones. Gig. i san. 26 no.2:61-65 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(SCHOOL HOUSES)

SOVETOV, S. Ye., prof.; SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.; STAPENOVA, Z.F., red.;
BALDINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Hygienic principles of the design, construction and equipment of schools and preschool institutions] Gigienicheskie osnovy proektirovaniia, stroitel'stva i oborudovaniia shkol i detskikh doskol'nykh uchrezhdenii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 398 p. (Schoolhouses) (MIRA 16:4)
(Schools—Furniture, equipment, etc.)

SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N. (Moskva)

Prevention of cardiovascular diseases in schoolchildren and adolescents. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.6:68-74 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SANDU-VILLE, C.; SEREA, C.; SAPUNARU, T.; HATMANU, M.; LAZAR, Al.

Sensitivity of a variety of fall grain to the infection
from flying smut. Studii biol agr Iasi 14 no.2:379-
389 '63.

SEREARENITSKIY, Pavel Pavlovich; CHEKHOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich;
SHNYRIKOV, L.Z., red.

[Computing and control devices for winding machines]
Schetno-komandnye ustroistva k namotochnym stanakam.
Leningrad, 1965. 19 p. (MIRA 18:5)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.P.

Variability of the clinical picture of tick-borne encephalitis in
infections through the alimentary tract. Sov. med. 27 no.3:134-136
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SERDYUNOV, P. I.

RASSOSHENKO, A.I., inzhener; SERDYUNOV, P.I., inzhener.

Nine-roll straightening mill. Vest.mash. 34 no.6:34-35 Je '54.
(Rolling mills) (MLRA 7:7)

S/057/62/032/008/005/015
B104/B102

216740

AUTHORS: Didenko, A. N., and Serdyutskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Comparison of Kramer's method with the method of hypergeometric series for calculating particle losses in cyclic accelerators

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 8, 1962, 931 - 933

TEXT: In a previous paper (A. N. Didenko, A. N. Vall, ZhTF, XXXI, no. 7, 1961) it was possible to show that Kramer's approximation method can be used to determine the particle losses caused by scattering from the betatron oscillations. It is now shown that if $z_{\max} = y_{\max} / \langle y \rangle_{\infty}^{2/3}$ this method is equivalent to the exact method of the hypergeometric series, $\langle y \rangle_{\infty}$ being the mean vertical oscillation amplitude. Kramer's method can be used to calculate the particle losses, however they may occur. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

Comparison of Kramer's method...

S/057/62/032/008/005/015
B104/B102

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki,
elektroniki i avtomatiki pri Tomskom politekhnicheskoy
institute (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics,
Electronics and Automation at the Tomsk Polytechnic
Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1961

Card 2/2

SERDZHANOV, S.

"Black Sea Mine in the Burgas District", P. 37, (MIMNO DELO, Vol. 9,
No. 8, Aug. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EFAL) LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

SANDU-Ville, Const., prof.; HATMANU, Mircea; LAZAR, Alexandru;
SERA, Const.

A new contribution to the knowledge of the micromycetes of
Rumania. Studii biol agr Iasi 13 no.1:9-23 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R., membru al Comitetului
de redactie si redactor responsabil, "Studii si cercetari
stiintifice, Biologie si stiinte agricole" - Filiala Iasi
(for Sandu-Ville).

SANDU-VILLE, C.; LAZAR, AL.; HATMANU, M.; SEREA, C.

New micromycetes in Rumania. Studii cerc biol veget 15
no.1:7-18 '63.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Sandu-Ville).

BOGOLYUBSKIY, G.N.; BURLINOV, I.I.; VINOGRADOV, L.V.; VOZNESENSKIY,
V.V.; DANILYUK, V.S.; ZUBKIN, A.S.; IL'YASHEV, A.S.; KORABLEV,
M.D.; LEBEDEVA, Yu.A.; MAKAROV, Yu.K.; MIROSHNIKOV, I.P.;
NOVICHENKO, I.P.; POPOV, A.V.; SEREBRAKOV, V.A.; VARENNIKOV,
I.S., red.; GODINER, F.Ye., red.; SORKIN, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Protecting the population from present-day means of
destruction] Zashchita naseleniia ot sovremennykh sredstv po-
razheniia; uchebnoe posobie dlia organizatsii DOSAAF. Pod ob-
shchei red. I.S.Varennikova i L.V.Vinogradova. Izd.2., perer.
i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1962. 254 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Civil defense)

SEREBREANII, S.B.

RUMANIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4421

Author : Serebreanii, S.B.

Inst :
Title : Advances in the Chemistry of Phenazine

Orig Pub : An, Rom.-Sov. chim., 1956, 10, No 2, 87-121

Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1956, 22477

Card 1/1

- 77 -

VIRABOV, Ruben Vagarshakovich,; CHUCHIN, Yevgeniy Fedorovich,; NEKLYUDOV,
G.I., dots., retsenzent,; ROZENBLIT, Ya. M., inzh., red.; SEREBRENIK,
M.Ye., red.; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Using semiautomatic milling machines in cutting grooves and
inscriptions] Frezerovanie fasonnykh vyemok i nadpisei na
poluavtomatakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1958. 138 p.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Milling machines)

TSIRLIN, V. [TSyrilin, V.]; SEREBRENIKOV, A. [Serebrenykov, A.]

Wonders of motion pictures. Znan. ta pratsia no. 4:21-22 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Kiev—Motion picture industry)

AUTHOR: Serebrenikov, A.V.

130-58-4-13/20

TITLE: Mechanisation of Labour-consuming Processes in a Sheet Rolling Mill (Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh protsessov v listoprokatnom tsekh)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 4, pp 25 - 26 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: To enable the high productivity (2.5 tons per working hour) of a transformer sheet rolling mill to be achieved with steel thicknesses of 0.35 and 0.5 mm and high metal temperatures mechanisation of handling operations is necessary. The author describes the measures taken at the Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical Works where conveyors were installed for taking sheet bars to the mill from the furnaces and moving packets. Pneumatic lift tables were provided for feeding packets into the furnace and also at the stands. Screw-down was also mechanised. In 1956 and 1957, after mechanisation, the productivity of stand Nr 5 rolling 0.5 x 750 x 1500 mm transformer sheet was 1983-2296, while before mechanisation, in 1953, the figures were 1829-2175. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical Works)
Card 1/1

KOROLEVA, V.A.; SEREBRENikov, A.V.; KONOVALOVA, T.S.; SHERSTYUK, M.I.

Improving the quality of hot rolled transformer steel. Stal'
25 no.4:363-364 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

SEREBRENIKOVA, A. V.

75973
SOV/133-59-10-34/39

18.7100, 18.2000

AUTHORS: Koroleva, V. A., Mel'nikov, A. I., Bateneva, M. K.,
Serebrenikov, A. V., Konavlova, T. S.

TITLE: Effect of the Initial Structure of Transformer Steel on
Its Magnetic Properties

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, pp 947-948 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to determine (1) the influence of the initial structure of transformer steel on its electric and magnetic properties, (2) the optimal annealing temperatures in tunnel furnaces for steel with different initial structures. The authors found that the finishing temperature of 850 C instead of 860 C by reducing the number of passes (2 instead of 3) for 0.4 mm thick sheets de-creased the influence of the initial and the final structure and, consequently, magnetic properties. The fuller the recrystallization and the larger the grain size before annealing, the larger it is after low-temperature annealing and, consequently, the lesser the specific loss. Optimal annealing temperatures were determined for steels produced

Card 1/3

In both, open-hearth and electric furnaces. Optimal annealing temperatures: 850 C for electric steel (initial temperature 860 to 870 C), 840 C for open-hearth steel. Table 1 shows annealing temperature rates tested and the resulting magnetic properties of steel served to select optimal annealing temperatures:

TABLE 1

	Rates			
	I	II	III	IV
Temperatures in furnace zones, °C				
first.....	940	960	970	980
second.....	960	970	980	990
third.....	930	920	930	940
Mean specific loss P_{10} , w/kg	1.35	1.37	-	-
electric steel.....	1.51	1.49	1.45	1.44
open-hearth steel.....				

Card 2/3

Elevated annealing temperatures for electric steel (II) increased specific losses while the same conditions (II, III, IV) for open-hearth steel decreased them. Rate III is preferable for open-hearth steel since at higher temperatures (IV) overheat was observed. As a result of the above tests, the plant introduced separate annealing for open-hearth and for electric steel reducing spoilage.

ASSOCIATION: Upper Iast' Metallurgical Plant (Vorkh-Iast'skiy metal-lurgicheskij zavod)

Card 3/3

L-15760-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) pf-4 ASD(m)-3
 MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP4044134

S/0129/64/000/008/0016/0021

AUTHOR: Blanter, M. Ye.; Prozorov, L. V.; Lavrent'yeva, L. P.;
Serebrenikova, B. G.; Smirnov, Ye. I.; Revtov, V. D.

TITLE: Effect of thermomechanical treatment of steel by extrusion
on mechanical properties

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 8,
 1964, 16-21, and insert facing p. 41

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical treatment, steel thermomechanical
 treatment, high temperature thermomechanical treatment, low tempera-
 ture thermomechanical treatment, ausforming, extrusion ausforming

ABSTRACT: Specimens of 40KhNMA steel (0.34% C, 0.72% Cr, 1.41% Ni
 and 0.25% Mo), 18 mm in diameter and 60 mm long, were subjected to
 high- and low-temperature thermomechanical treatments (HTTMT and
 LTTMT) by extrusion in order to determine the effect of HTTMT and
 LTTMT conditions on mechanical properties. The specimens were aus-
 tenitized at 950C for 30 min, cooled to 850C (HTTMT) or 550C (LTTMT).

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L 15760-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044134

and extruded with reductions of 30-80%, or cooled to 850-300C and extruded with a reduction of 700%. All the extruded specimens were oil quenched immediately after extrusion. The extrusion was performed at a rate of 150 mm/sec in a 200-ton hydraulic press at a specific pressure of 9.1-11.0 tons/cm² at 850C and 24.0 tons/cm² at 550C. The best combination of mechanical properties was produced by extrusion at 850 or 550C with a reduction of 50--80% followed by oil quenching and tempering at 100C. Specimens extruded at 850C with a reduction of 80% had a tensile strength of 215 kg/mm², yield strength of 170 kg/mm², elongation of 11.5%, reduction of area of 52.0%, and notch toughness of 6.5 mkg/cm². Corresponding values for specimens extruded at 550C were 238 kg/mm², 185 kg/mm², 10.8%, 42.0%, and 8.1 mkg/cm², and for conventionally heat treated specimens, 200 kg/mm², 160 kg/mm², 9%, 30%, and 5.3 mkg/cm². The best strength characteristics were attained with extrusion at 550-850C and the best ductility characteristics, with extrusion at 700-850C. Increase of reductions over 30% was accompanied by an increase in ductility without strength drop. High reductions at 850C produced a recrystallization which had no detrimental effect on the strength. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

Card 2/3

L 15760-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044134

2

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy mashinostroitel'nyy Institut
(All-Union Machine-Building Correspondence Institute); TsNIITMASH

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

SEREBRENIKOVA, O.V.
KUZNYECOV, Sz.I. [Kuznetsov, S.I.], egyetemi tanar; SZEREBRENYIKOVA, O.V.
[Serebrenikova, O.V.], tanársegéd; KAKOVSKIY, I.A. [Kakovskiy, I.A.]
egyetemi tanar; ZAMBO, Janos, ~~okleveles~~ vegyeszmernok [translator]

Application of flocculents in the alumina industry. Koh lap 93
no.6:241-244 Je '60.

1. Urali Muszaki Egyetem, Szverdlovsk, SzSzsZR.

OPPEL', V.V.; SEREBRENIKOVA, T.P.

Structural proteins of smooth muscles in warm-blooded animals.
Biokhimiia 25 no.6:1035-1042 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Academy of Sciences of
the U.S.S.R. Leningrad.
(MUSCLE) (PROTEINS)

SEREBRENIKOVA, T.P.

Quantitative correlations between different fractions of
contractile proteins of striated, cardiac and smooth muscles.
Biokhimiia 28 no.1:36-44 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Academy of Sciences of
the U.S.S.R., Leningrad. (MYOSINS)

SEREBRENIKOVA, Z. M.,

"The Scientific and Technical Library," Technological Developments at the Leningrad
Metal Works imeni Stalin, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. p. 288.

SEREBRENITSKIY, Pavel Pavlovich; KOSMACHEV, I.G., retsenzents;
SHNYRIKOV, L.Z., retsenzents; YEMEL'YANOVA, Ye.V., red.

[Computer-command, stretching, and control and measuring
devices] Schetno-komandnye, natiashnye i kontrol'no-
izmeritel'nye ustroistva. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1965.
184 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, Sh.A.; SEREBRENITSKIY, P.P.

Finish machining of steel on lathes. Mashinostroitel' no.8:33
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Metal cutting)

S/117/62/000/001/003/006
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Krasil'shchikov, Sh. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Serebrenitskiy, P. P.

TITLE: Automatic steel machining

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 1, 1962, 32 - 33

TEXT: The authors report on investigations and production tests being carried out to study the possibility of machining the 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) grade steel on models 1124 and 1136 automatics by cutting tools of special design at suitable cutting conditions. The cutting tools are to be made of P 18 (R18) or P 9K5 (R9K5) grade steel. It is recommended to fit shaving tools with BK 8 (VK8) sintered-carbide bits, which considerably increases the tool life. The authors present drawings and tables of the recommended tool geometry of cutting-off, shaving, profiling, chasing and facing tools, and of drills and four-teeth countersink reamers for the machining of 1Kh18N9T grade steel. There are 8 figures and 5 tables. ✓

Card 1/1

KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, Sh.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEREBRENITSKIY, P.P.

Automatic machining of steel. Mashinostroitel' no.1:32-33
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Metal cutting tools)

SEREBRENITSKIY, P.P.; CHEKHOV, V.N.

Semiautomatic machine for gluing and drying tapes. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. no.5:57-58
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Gluing—Equipment and supplies)

SEREBRENNITSKIY, Pavel Pavlovich; CHEKHOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich;
TKALEN, I.M., nauchn. red.

[Mechanization and automation of winding operations in the
manufacture of electrical instruments] Mekhanizatsiya i
avtomatizatsiya namotoknykh rabot v elektropriborostroenii.
Moskva, Energiya, 1965. 140 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SEREBRENITSKIY, Pavel Pavlovich; CHEKHOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich;
DOROFYEVA, N.I., red.

[Drying of saturated winding assembly units using high-
frequency currents] Sushka propitannykh obmotochnykh uzlov
tokami vysokoi chastoty. Leningrad, 1964. 20 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

SEREBRENITSKIY, F.P.; CHEKHOV, V.N.

Semiautomatic unit for thermal oxide coating of wire.

Priborostroenie no.10:13-14 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

SEREBRENNAYA, B.M.

SENKEVICH, O.V.; DOLETSKAYA, N.N.; KURCHENKO, V.F.; SEREBRENNAYA, B.M.;
SILAKOVA, I.R.; TATARIN, P.T.; SHUBINA, L.A.; MADEINSKAYA, A.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Physical and chemical methods of analyzing mine methane] Fiziko-
khimicheskie metody analiza rudnichnogo vozdukha. Pod obshchei
red. O.V.Senkevich. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 425 p.

(MIRA 10:12)

(Methane)

(Mine gases)

BYK, S.Sh.; SEREBRENNAYA, I.I.; SHCHERBAKOVA, P.R.

Isothermal equilibrium liquid - vapor in the system water -
acetaldehyde. Khim.prom. no.7:507-509 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SEREBRENNAYA, I.I.; BYK, S.Sh.

Vapor-liquid equilibrium in the system ethyl alcohol - allyl
alcohol in the presence of water. Khim. prom. 42 no.9:669-
674 3 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SEREBRENNIK, Yu.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New solid centers with inner cooling designed for lathes.
Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.63:96-101 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Lathes-Attachments)

DEKHANOV, N.M., inzh.; KRAVCHENKO, V.A., inzh.; VOLKOV, V.F., inzh.;
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